IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the Claims as follows:

1 – 119. (Cancelled)

Please add the following claims.

120. (New) A composition comprising 1,3-Bis-(1,2-bis-tetradecyloxy-propyl-3-dimethylethoxyammoniumbromide)-propane-2-ol (PCL-2) and further comprising at least one lipid selected from the group of lipids consisting of cholesterol, dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), 1,2 Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC), alpha tocopheryl acid succinate and any other phosphatidylcholine.

121. (New) The composition of claim 120, further comprising a carrier.

122. (New) The composition of claim 120, wherein a portion of the PCL-2 is present within liposomes.

123 (New) The composition of claim 120, further comprising at least one active agent.

124. (New) The composition of claim 123, wherein the active agent is a polynucleotide.

125. (New) The composition of claim 124, wherein the polynucleotide contains at least one phosphothioate modification.

126. (New) The composition of claim 124, wherein the polynucleotide has a sequence comprising 5'-GTGCTCCATTGATGC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 1).

127. (New) The composition of claim 124, wherein the polynucleotide is an siRNA.

128. (New) The composition of claim 124, wherein the polynucleotide inhibits the expression of a gene.

129. (New) The composition of claim 128, wherein the gene is an oncogene selected from the group consisting of ras, raf, cot, mos and myc oncogenees.

130. (New) A method of inhibiting the growth of neoplastic cells, comprising administering the composition of claim 124 to neoplastic cells under conditions such that the polynucleotide enters the cells, whereby the polynucleotide inhibits the expression of an oncogene within the neoplastic cells.

131. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein said cells are *in vivo*.

132. (New) A method of treating a patient suffering from a neoplastic disease comprising administering the composition of claim 124 to a patient who has a neoplastic disease characterized by the presence of neoplastic cells, under conditions such that the polynucleotide enters neoplastic cells within the patient, whereby the polynucleotide inhibits the expression of an oncogene within said neoplastic cells.

133. (New) The method of claim 132, wherein the composition is administered adjunctively with an additional antineoplastic agent.

134. (New) The method of claim 133, wherein the composition is administered prior to, concurrently with, or after the additional antineoplastic agent.

135. (New) The method of claim 133, wherein the additional antineoplastic agent is radiation or a chemotherapeutic agent.

136. (New) A method for validating a target gene, comprisin: (a) administering to a cell a composition comprising a cationic liposome and a composition of claim 127, whereby the siRNA enters the cell and inhibits the expression of a gene within the cell; and (b) assaying for the inhibition of expression of the gene.

137. (New) A cationic cardiolipin analogue which is fluorescent or luminescent.

138. (New) The cationic cardiolipin analogue of claim 137, comprising a cationic cardiolipin molecule conjugated to a fluorescent or luminescent moiety.

139. (New) The fluorescent cationic cardiolipin analogue of claim 138, wherein the cationic cardiolipin molecule is PCL-2.

140. (New) A composition comprising the cationic cardiolipin analogue of claim 137 and a physiologically-acceptable carrier.

141. (New) A liposomal composition comprising the cationic cardiolipin analogue of claim 137.

142. (New) A method of tracking the migration of a lipid substance within an animal comprising: (a) introducing the composition of claim 137 into an animal; (b) causing the cationic

cardiolipin analogue to fluoresce or luminate; and (c) observing the position of the fluorescence or luminescence from the cationic cardiolipin ananlogue.

143. (New) A method of transfecting a cell with a polynucleotide, comprising exposing the cell to the composition of claim 124 under conditions sufficient for the polynucleotide present within the composition to enter the cell.

144. (New) The method of claim 143, wherein the cell is *in vitro*.